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Meanwhile the gospel of peace and good will claimed equally earnest and efficient service and held a large share of his thought. Upon this subject his studies were constant and intelligently pursued. His thorough methods of investigation gave him an invaluable wide knowledge of the whole field of peace work. To harmonize the teachings of the New Testament with war was to him an impossible task. The historic position of the Friends upon this question he regarded as a fundamental gospel truth. Not only in his own church was he ever a leader against war, but also in the larger field of his acquaintance both here and abroad. His well-defined convictions he based upon wide and accurate information, and strengthened them with an impregnable faith. His greatest concern and sorrow was the failure of the church in general to take boldly its stand against all war and in harmony with the Sermon on the Mount. He labored constantly with those with whom he came into contact who did not share his views, but always in a spirit of patience and kindness that was proof against misunderstanding and bitterness.

In addition to his faithful service here, he made in all five journeys to his native land to preach the truths of peace. Ready welcome and responsive audiences attested amply on these occasions the strength of his influence. On the last of these visits, shortened by the outbreak of the war, he attended the unveiling of the sixty-foot monument erected on the boundary between Norway and Sweden to commemorate the one hundred years of peace between the two countries. In his address on this occasion he presented informally to both countries the greetings of the United States.

He was at this time beyond seventy years in age, and the demands upon his strength and the exposure of travel proved too great a strain upon his health. He returned home unable to carry on to their fullest extent his duties here, and with but little strength for active service. His death occurred in Portland, Oregon, March 30, 1917. Of his life and death it may be well said:

"God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What He hath given;
They live on earth, in thought and deed, as truly
As in His Heaven."

BRIEF PEACE NOTES

. . . In the midst of plans for war, the mobilization is being effected here for what might well be called an Army of Reconstruction. Agricultural experts at the Mississippi College of Agriculture have already formulated plans for the rehabilitation of the areas of northern France devastated by the war. These plans have already been formulated in part in answer to an urgent call for assistance from French authorities. This work is under the supervision of Engineer Scoates, of that college. The plans provide for the rebuilding of homes and farm buildings, and include various models for farm houses and dairy, beef and horse barns, potato houses, implement sheds, school-houses, and corn cribs. They were furnished free, and were accompanied by an offer to be of further assistance. Herbert C. Hoover has estimated that the work of carrying out these plans will cost \$1,500,000,000. Other plans of the same sort are being prepared in some of the similar colleges in this country,

and will be forwarded to Sir John Pilter, president of the British Chamber of Commerce and head of the British relief work in France.

. . . It was urged that the two-billion-dollar Liberty Loan should be raised without seriously affecting banking and other interests in this country. The Red Cross Council is now supporting the plea of Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay, of New York, that the sums to be raised by taxation of incomes shall not draw directly upon the money devoted to works of charity and social betterment here. Professor Lindsay appeals to the Senate Finance Committee that the incomes of organizations devoted to charitable work may be exempted from the general income tax. "We are actually facing," he writes, "the breakdown and bankruptcy of some of the most important work that develops and sustains the higher life of the nation. . . . It is hard enough in ordinary times to secure support for the social work of the community; it will be well-nigh impossible, if the Government does not encourage such contributions by at least exempting from additional taxation income devoted to such work."

. . . A modification of the international legislature idea is proposed by Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, leader of the Ethical Culture Society. What would in effect be a parliament of parliaments, it is proposed, should be formed from twenty or thirty representatives chosen by the legislative bodies of each of the different nations to meet in one common legislature, and gradually to provide a body of international law for international courts to administer.

. . . The session of the National Conference on Foreign Relations of the United States, held under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, extending from May 28 to June 1, at Long Beach, Long Island, were signalized by addresses from over forty of the leading internationalists of North and South America, Japan, China, and Europe. The eleven sessions treated in the main the following aspects of our foreign relations: The Future of International Law; The Need of Better Machinery for International Negotiations; The Attitude of the United States Toward World Organization; The Democratic Ideal in International Relations: What the United States Stands For; The United States and the Caribbean; Drawing Together the Americas; The Future Relations of the United States with Latin America; National Policy as to Resident Aliens: State Rights and Treaty Obligations; New American Concepts of International Relationships; The United States and the Far East; Property Rights and Trade Rivalries as Factors in International Complications.

On page 312 of this issue will be found the address of Mr. Alpheus H. Snow before the third session of the Conference.

. . . Regarding the issue of the conscientious objector, soon to be raised as a result of the draft registration of June 5, a statement has been issued by Rev. Norman Thomas, pastor of the East Harlem Church, New York City, in which he says: "The conscription of conscience is the essence of autocracy. We cannot possibly make

the world safe for democracy by wounding democracy at home. This is not primarily an issue of war versus peace; not a question of the preservation of the State; rather it is an issue of the spirit of America versus the spirit of Prussia. There is every evidence that the President and the Secretary of War intend to insist upon the liberal administration of the draft to make it accord with American traditions as to freedom of conscience in this matter.

. . . A second conference of the People's Council is announced for July 1 in the Coliseum at Chicago. The officers of the Council are Louis P. Lochner, Lella Faye Secor, Rebecca Shelly, and Dr. David Starr Jordan, all of whom were active in emergency measures before the war.

. . . In June an earnest plea was made before the Austrian lower house for peace on the basis of no annexation or indemnities. The speaker, Karl Seitz, a Socialist, declared: "We demand from the government a frank and unreserved statement that we are ready to do everything to put an end to this terrible slaughter by a solemn proclamation on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities. Such a proclamation would be a sign of strength, not of weakness." To this and similar pleas in Austria and Germany the French are taking violent exception on behalf of Alsace-Lorraine, which, it is declared, must be specifically regarded as included in the term "no annexation."

. . . A possible future split in the Socialist Party is indicated in the recent withdrawal of John Spargo, formerly a leader in the party. In a long letter to the National Secretary of the party, Mr. Spargo points out the fact that since the early days of the war the Socialist Party has, whatever its intention, in actual practice advocated practically every concession demanded by Germany. Furthermore, he declares that the statement that the present war is "no concern of the workmen" is in truth a betrayal of the accepted principles of international socialism. "The issue of the present war," he declares, "is not loyalty to a ruler or to a government, but to the fundamental institution of American democracy, which, however imperfect, is the most advanced yet developed anywhere in the world."

. . . Carl W. Gross, author of an article in a recent issue of the ADVOCATE OF PEACE advocating a correspondence plan between school children of North and South America, writes that through the cooperation of Count Ilya Tolstoi it has become possible to initiate a similar correspondence between scholars in Seattle and Russian school children. The letters written by the Seattle children will be translated into Russian by a native in that city. Mr. Gross also announces a substitute plan, for instances in which the correspondence plan in general may prove cumbersome or impracticable. This is for schools in the different countries to exchange plants, flowers, or small trees. According to this idea children in this country would exchange plants with school children in other countries where like climatic conditions prevail. Any one interested in this idea is urged to communicate with Mr. Gross. His address is 1027 Bellvue Court, Seattle, Washington.

. . . The war aims of the various belligerents have been summed up as follows by John Callahan O'Laughlin, writing for the *Chicago Herald*:

France: The evacuation of French territory in Belgium; reparation for the damage she and Belgium have suffered, and the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

Great Britain: The restoration and indemnity of Belgium; the establishment of democratic government in Germany; the retention of German colonies captured by her in Africa and elsewhere.

Japan: Certain doubtful designs upon the Pacific islands wrested from Germany. She has pledged to restore Kiao-chou to China.

Belgium, Servia, Rumania, and Montenegro: Restoration of their own territory and indemnities.

Italy: The cession of the so-called Trentino territory.

Germany: No definite terms stated, but the willingness expressed to withdraw from Belgium and France without granting indemnities and hints of insistence upon the restoration of her colonies and of designs upon the Belgian Congo.

Austria-Hungary: Insistence on freedom of menace from the Balkans, implying the annexation or control over Servia.

Turkey: That she be let alone.

Bulgaria: The Dobrudja, from which she was driven in the second Balkan war, and which she has since reoccupied. Also certain Macedonian territory.

. . . Anent the social dangers to this country threatened in the present military activity, Prof. John Dewey writes:

"Ill-timed and ill-advised are the bills recently put through the New York State Senate by the Republican leader, Elon R. Brown, empowering the Governor to relax, in war emergencies, the laws protecting labor, and permitting the Commissioner of Education practically to suspend the compulsory education law in cases where the children desire to work on the farms.

"The cause of extreme pacifists who hold that all war is the direct product of private greed would be strengthened more by the passage of the Brown bill than by anything which the pacifists themselves could ever accomplish."

AMONG THE PEACE ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

Pacific Coast Department.

Since his last report the Director has mailed considerable peace literature, much of it on request from individuals, high schools, and public libraries.

The Director also called a conference in San Francisco of the officials and workers of the various peace organizations of California to discuss policies and methods of work during the war period.

Recently the Director addressed the State Sunday School Convention in Oakland, California, on "The Work of the American Peace Society;" and a few days later he addressed the State W. C. T. U. Convention in Los Angeles on "After the War, What?"

Unless "all signs fail," when this war ends there will be a mighty voice from the Pacific coast crying, "This must be the last; war must be destroyed."